

3.4 derivatives → 3.5 chain rule

2014-10-17 day 37

Product Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx}(fg) = f'g + fg'$$

Quotient Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

Chain Rule (composition of functions)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f \circ g) = \frac{d}{dx}(f(g)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(g(x))) \nearrow$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(C) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$$

3.4 derivatives

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$$\frac{d}{dx}((2x+1)^3) =$$

$x \rightarrow 2x+1 \rightarrow (\quad)^3$
 $g(x)$
inside function
 $f(x)$
outside function

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(g(x))) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(\text{above}) &= 3(g(x))^2 \cdot g'(x) \\ &= 3(2x+1)^2 \cdot (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(C) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$$

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3.4 derivatives

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left((x^3 - 2x + 17)^{52} \right)$$

$x \mapsto (x^3 - 2x + 17) \mapsto ()^{52}$
 $g(x)$
 $f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(\text{above}) &= \\ &= 52(x^3 - 2x + 17)^{51} \cdot g'(x) \\ &= 52(x^3 - 2x + 17)^{51} (3x^2 - 2) \end{aligned}$$

SEQUEL

$$\begin{aligned} 52^{51} (x^3 - 2x + 17)^{51} &= \\ (52(x^3 - 2x + 17))^{51} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(c) &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx}(x) &= 1 \\ \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) &= nx^{n-1} \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) &= \cos x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) &= -\sin x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) &= \sec^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) &= \sec x \tan x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) &= -\csc^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) &= -\csc x \cot x \end{aligned}$$

3.4 derivatives

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$$\begin{aligned} \star &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sin^4(x^2+1) \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left([\sin(x^2+1)]^4 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$x \mapsto x^2+1 \mapsto \sin(\quad) \mapsto (\quad)^4$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\star) = 4(\sin(x^2+1))^3 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin(x^2+1))$$

$x \mapsto x^2+1 \mapsto \sin(\quad)$

$$= 4(\sin(x^2+1))^3 \cdot \cos(x^2+1) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1)$$

$$= 4(\sin^3(x^2+1)) \cos(x^2+1) (2x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(C) = 0$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

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3.4 derivatives

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^4(x^2+7))$$

$u^5 \qquad 5u^4$

$$u = \sin(a) \quad \cos a$$

$$a = x^2 + 7 \quad 2x$$

$$5u^4 \cdot \cos(a) \cdot 2x$$

$$5(\sin(x^2+7))^4 \cdot \cos(x^2+7) \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$$

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3.4 derivatives

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I have $f(u)$
where $u = g(v)$
where $v = h(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f = \frac{df}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(C) = 0$$

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3.4 derivatives

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3.3/ 33-37, 39-40, 43-44, 45, 47,
49, 51, 57-60, 69, 71, 75-76, 80
3.4/ 25-27, 31-33, 36, 43

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(c) &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx}(x) &= 1 \\ \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) &= nx^{n-1} \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) &= \cos x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) &= -\sin x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) &= \sec^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) &= \sec x \tan x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) &= -\csc^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) &= -\csc x \cot x\end{aligned}$$

3.4 derivatives

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3.4/17 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x \sec x}{1+x \tan x}$

$$\sin x \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \tan x \quad \frac{d}{dx}(C) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

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$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x \sec x) \cdot (1+x \tan x) - (\sin x \sec x) \left(\frac{d}{dx}(1+x \tan x) \right)}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left[\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) \cdot \sec x + \sin x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) \right] (1+x \tan x) - (\sin x \sec x) \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) \cdot \tan x + x \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) \right]}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{[\cos x \cdot \sec x + \sin x \sec x \tan x] (1+x \tan x) - \sin x \sec x [\tan x + x \sec^2 x]}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{[1 + \tan^2 x] (1+x \tan x) - \tan x (\tan x + x \sec^2 x)}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 + \cos^2 &= 1 \\ \frac{\sin^2}{\cos^2} + \frac{\cos^2}{\cos^2} &= \frac{1}{\cos^2} \\ \tan^2 + 1 &= \sec^2 \\ -\tan^2 & \quad -\tan^2 \\ \sec^2 - \tan^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sec^2 x + x \sec^2 x \tan x - \tan^2 x - x \sec^2 x \tan x}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

3.4 derivatives

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(17alt) $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{1+x \tan x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x)(1+x \tan x) - \tan x \frac{d}{dx}(1+x \tan x)}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sec^2 x (1+x \tan x) - \tan x [1(\tan x) + x \sec^2 x]}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sec^2 x + x \sec^2 x \tan x - \tan^2 x - x \sec^2 x \tan x}{(1+x \tan x)^2}$$

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